IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT.

BLAINE SPEAKS TO AN IMMENSE AU-DIENCE AT THE POLO GROUNDS.

Demonstration—Great Enthusiasm Mani-fested for Biatne-Foraker Speaks Amid Continual Interruptions—Bands, Fire-works, Cannon, and a Big Parade Help Things Along—Mr. Blaine Greatly Pleas-ed with the Demonstration in his Honor— —In all Speech He Reviews the History of the Tariff for a Century Past.

Mr. Blaine made a speech at the Polo grounds last night. Thirty thousand people belped him to do it. Ten thousand of them heard him, ten thousand more tried to hear him and couldn't, and the other ten thousand paraded about Harlem and poured Into the grounds before he was done. Incidentally there was the fierce glare of elec-tric and calcium lights making great tracts of brightness in the average semi-darkness of the grounds; the constant glow of red fire, like a crimson sunset over the Borth fence of the grounds; the dancing gleam of thousand of torches; the flash of rockets punctuating the intense darkness overhead of cannon: the blare of bands, and, dearer than all to the soul of the politician, the roar of a Vast assembly of people, expressing by shouts their approval of the speaker and the speech.

Far into the darkness beyond the circle of the calcium lights on either side, at right angles from the centre which the speakers' stand faced, stretched the "bleaching boards," sacred to the common people on ordinary oceasions, now filled tier above tier with thousands of men, every one of them beyond the reach of a speaker's voice, but counting themselves privileged to sit on narrow boards for bours marely to look. Right in front, reaching from the central corner to the ' boards," the grand stand arose as high as a three-story house, and each gallery a mass of people showing like broad black bands between the gayly decorated cornice and gallery rail. These were the patriciaus, favored with reserved seats and room enough to move their and on the front seats especially the dark effect of the crowd was broken by the gay costumes and bright faces of ladies establing the Mght-like trems scattered over a black surface. ACRES OF PROPIE.

Eight thousand persons it was computed.

sat in the sta ud and on the "bleaching boards," the aristocrae y of republicanism. Down in front, in the great triangular space

between the speaker's platform and the grand stand, was, however, the sight that must have most thrilled the heart of Blaine, as he stood turning slowly from right to left, waiting to be There was the great crowd, crushing itself into a single compact mass, so closely set together that every time one man moved everybody had to move, too, and the erowd su vged back and forth with every impulse, like a wave. Like water, the throng had flowed into this vacant space from either side. and from e ther side thousands more were trying to pour in. The effect was curious and disastrous to those already in. The pressure from both sides was irresistible. In front, a line of policemen was drawn, to keep the crowd from overwhelming the musicians. They braced their feet in 1 front, and with their broad backs tried to dam up the human tide behind. Sometimes they succeeded and sometimes they didn't. When they did people in the crowd were crushed till they cried out in pain and terror. When the police line weakened an instant at any point the people in the front line would be hursed through the gap as though from a cataputt, and only the hurrying up of reenforcemen's of police to wherever the break Ausicians from being trampled on.

There were women and children as well as men to this dark, surging mass upon which Mr. Blaine Pooked down, and there were shrill screams of pain mingled with the roar of applause that greeted him. Occasionally an upturned face caught the light, but this mass as a whole, see I from above was black.

If Mr. Blaine had been four-sided as to his face he would a 'so have seen surrounding the stand in which he stood and stretching half way across the bl. field thousands more of way across the bl. Theld thousands more of peone, standing the lekly together, without the slightest hope of seek in him or hearing a word that he said. If there had been a moment's silence hir. Blaine could have heard a man with a loud voice talking tariff to a few thousand more people from a stand away off over in the Sixth wenne end of the grounds. Even without the silence he could hear laintly above the din the far-off sound of brass bands, and of obsering that foretold the approach of the parasites.

Altogether At was a big spectacle.

Altogether At was a big spectacle, the biggest thing of the sort Mr. Plaine had ever seen, and in that first moment that he stood there facing all of the crowd that he could face and seeing it surget 2 and fro at his every movement, he seemed filled with the thrill of the occasion; his face shone, his silver hair and beard gitstened, and some mysterions influence emanating from him, or from the crowd into him, made him at one with his audience. It was the climax of the night, for when he spoke the spell was brok, an and the crowd was the same restless, roamin, t mob that had gathered there an hour and a hill before, and that had alternately derided and encouraged the fat man who opened the preventings by proposing a song, and singing it something to the effect that Gover Cleveland was going home to Buffalo, and toward the close the crowd caught on to the chorus and offined in in a hoarse mumble that then upon the stand like storm waves on a rocky coast. This was the chorus: IT WAS A BIG SPECTACLE.

Down in the cornfield, first that mourning sound; All the Democrats ain weeping, Grover's in the cold, cold ground, it A B Limmed to

All the Pemocrats sin weeping.

Graver's in the cold, cold ground.

President A. B. Humphreys then told the people that on behalf of the Harlem Democratic Ciub he was glad to see them. His remark was interrupted by a hoarse shout. "Turn down that light!"

Then he started to say something about Harrison and Morton, and mingled with obsers there came more eries. "Turn down that light!" He switched off on to the issues of the campaign! Turn down that light!") and made a reference !"Turn down that light!") and made a reference !"Turn down that light!") to American protection. [Cheers, the sound of the clapping of hands from the front rows of the grand stand, and cries. "Will you turn down that light," He spoke of Congressman Fitch, and there was a storm of hisses and renewed appeals to turn down that light. He asked them to be quiet, and again the crowd shouted orders about that light, is became desporate and shouted. "We don't want to put out the light of the liepublican party; we want to let in all the light we can!" but the crowd shouted louder than over: "Turn down that light." He began:
"Ten down that light!"

He introduced Gov. Foraker, who was greeted with a roar of voices. He began:
"Fellow citizens and fellow Republicans."

"Turn down that light!" was shouted from a thousand throats. The Governor looked embarrassed, but somebody at last saw that a big calcium at the rear of the platform dazzled the eyes of every one on the grand stand and prevented them from seeing the speaker. The light was turned down and Gov. Foraker went on:

The only objection I have to this meeting.

light was turned down and Gov. Foreker went on:

"The only objection I have to this meeting is that it is so large that I don't know what to do with it. (Cheers.) This is a good year for Republicans. (Cheers again.) I can testify from my experience during the past week that the woods are juil of "em (cheers!, and now I" boom" from a cannon on the other side of the field! we can all bear witness that the city is full of them. too. (Cheers, "boom boom!" The matchless leader of leaders who will be here in a moment I" boom! boom!" cheers and more "booms" rendering inaudible the rest of the sentence!

here in a moment ("boom! boom!" cheers and more "booms" rendering inaudible the rest of the sentence!

It was the way right along. Warner Miller's name got cheers and several "booms," Harrison and Morton got more cheers and a salvo from the cannon. At last he mentioned Cleveland's name, and from every side went up a volume of hisses that aggregated something naviul. They were followed by deep groans until everybody laughed except one man who shouted "Good bor, Grover!"

"You don't seem to be very fond of Grover, I've heard of other people of the same mind. [Cheers and groans.] When he's knocked into innecuous desuctude his British free trade heresy will go with him into oblivion. (Cheers.)

With this Goy, Forsker started to talk tariff.

[Cheers.]
With this Gov. Foraker started to talk tariff. beginning clear back at the Revolution. By the time he had got down to 1840 the crowd became so neisy that he had to stop. President Humphries trigged quiet but a band was heard outside, the crowd thought it was a procession with Blaine, and would listen to nothing. Foraker proceeded again, with frequent interruptions, until be got as far as 1883, and said he should like to go into an argument of the whole question. Some one should: "Oh, dry up!" and "Blaine! Blaine! James G. Blaine!" went up all around.

all around.

"At Chicago," he said. "one there arose and promised that in the thickest of the fight should be found the Flumed Enight from Maine. You find him keeping that promise here to-night, for New York is the thickest of the fight, and

from Harlem to the Battery the battle will rage BLAINE !

The guns were booming again by this time, and the sound of cherring was heard outside. The audience would listen to no more from Foraker. While it shouted "Blaine!" Blaine!" and made mad surges in different directions, a small group of voltee-Foraker. While it shouted "Blaine!"

Blaine!" and made mad surges in different directions, a small group of rolleemen emerged from beneath the krand stand and husted a way quickly through the crowd. Before any caught sight of the man in the midst of the rollee, he was safely on the platform, and when he had slipped quickly to the centre of the front the crowd got a glimpse of him and howled wildly. When the first roar was over Foraker stepped back, motioning to the conwd an inhaudible presentation, and Mr. Blaine stepped to the front, lifted his low-crowned brown Derby hat and waited. It was quite a long wait, for the crowd cheered heartily. Yet a warmer, more enthusiastic greeting from such an audience could enaily have been imarined. The crowd was very glad indeed to see Mr. Blaine, but it didn't go crazy over him. Hats went no higher than hands could hold them, and there was more good bumor than frenzy about the demonstration. However, the applause of such a gathering could not help but be a grand ovation, and Mr. Blaine evidently appreciated it. He seemed all ready to speak, and the crowd was comparatively quiet when he seemed struck by a sudden thought, threw up his bands, flung back his overcoat, ellipted it off, to-sed it behind him, and once more faced the audience ready to speak. The characteristic action set the crowd off again, and it was some time before he could begin. When he did at last start this is what he said:

Speech of James G. Blanke. SPERCH OF JAMES G. BLAINE,

was some time before he could begin. When he did at last start this is what he said:

SPEECH OF JAMES G. BLAINE.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: Gen. Harrison (great applause) has the remarkable faculty of condensing a whole argument within the dimensions of a proverb. It is the faculty which was the striking feature of Benjamin Franklin's mode of reasoning. Mr. Lincoln possessed it in a very remarkable degree. Never was a happier argument more felicitously stated than when Gen. Harrison said of the free traders that they are studying maxims instead of markets. [Laughter.] In a single phrase he exhibited the fallacy and the weakness of their whole argument. They speak of theory: they reject practice. And in a word. I wish to speak tonight of the history of the tariff of this country. From the first of the Government to this haur one great lesson has been laught. It began under Washington with a protective tariff. [Applause] It was increased by twelve separate enactments up to the war of 1812. It was doubled after the war of 1812, and up to that time there was not any difference in this country. Old Federalists, old Republicans, old Denocerate—all were in lavor of the tariff. [Applause.] Division came tirst under the act of 1814, after the war. Then there happened exactly what Mr. Cleveland threatens this country with—the lowering of the tariff and a disaster to the country. It came, and the disaster followed, and from that time to 1824 was the worst period that the country has ever seen, and in 1824 the first heavily decided protective tariff was massed, and if there he any Democrats within the sound of my voice, I beg them to listen while I state who voted for that bill.

In the first place the Senator from Tennessee, named Andrew Jackson: in the next place the Senator from Pennsylvania, named James Buchanan—three men who were afterward Presidents of the United States with Martin Van Buren. And beside these the great members of the Democracy of all sindes with Martin Van Buren. And beside these the great me

That tariff brought unlimited prosperity to the country. It was going on from good to better, and from better to best, when just at that time there came athwart the national sky an influence that guides the Democratic party loday. Mr. Cathoun, who had started as a protectionist, had found his way to the Presidency barred by his quarret with Jackson and by Jackson's favoritism to Van Buren; and just then and there began that influence which threw the mastery of the Democratic party to the South, as it holds to-day the mastery of that party. And Mr. Cathoun broke that protective tariff. He found that they could not have feelabor in the South with slave labor, and therefore they could not have manufactures in the South, and therefore they were not interested in the tariff. And from that hour, dating from 1832 and 1833, the Democratic party in this country was changed, and it had then and there established two corner stones—the advocacy of the extension of slavery and iree trade. Those were the two great leading inspirations that guided it, and in breaking down the tariff of 1823 and 1829 sheyestablished the free trade tariff of 1833. Then again, just as it had been under the low tariff of 1816, there again came a financial risis in 1837, and the country was again prostrate. How was it relieved? If y the protective tariff of 1812? It had been thrown into such a desperate degree of, I might almost say ruin, but I will say of depression, that everywhere men were sout of work and were glad to get work at 25 cents a day, under the administration of Martin Van Beuren, a Democrat from the State of New York.

The Lectrion of His Grant/Father. THE ADVOCACY OF FREE TRADE. That tariff brought unlimited prosperity to

THE ELECTION OF HIS GRANDFATHER. THE ELECTION OF RIS GRANDFATHER.
That was relieved by the election of William Henry Harrison (applause), and his election gave us the tariff of 1842. Well, that litted the country as if by marie, and when the Democrats nominated Mr. Polk against Henry Cisy in 1844 the Democratic candidate to write in bad faith. country as if by magic, and when the Democrate nominated Mr. Polk against Heary Clay in 1844 the Democratic candidate was composited to write in bad faith, and with no intention of keeping it, that he was in favor of a certain degree of protection, and on that bad faith expressed in what was known as the Kane letter, Mr. Clay was defeated and Mr. Polk was installed, and then despite the pleage of the Democratic party, they broke down the protection tariff of 1852. They broke down the protection tariff of 1852. They broke it down by the casting vote of George M. Dallas, who was elected as a personal hostage, I say—that protection should be maintained. They broke it down without even so much as one Democratic blush, and then followed, not the same thing. There was no immediate disaster, and you will hear the Democrate all through this country, in the tariff argument, that is being waged from the Lakes to the fulf, cito the tariff of 1845 as the proof that a low revenue conserves the interests of the country better than a protective tariff.

Well, now, my friends, when the tariff of 1846 went into operation, the Mexican war finmediately broke out and disbursed fifteen millions of dollars. The Irish familue occurred, and called for enormous shipments of breadstaffs: the revolutions of 1848 in Europe occurred and made tremendous trouble over the whole Continent, from Madrid to St. Petersburg. And this result was made in the United States. And befire those revolutions had quisted, we made the discovery of gold in California; and California's rich streams of metal quickened all the channels of trade throughout the country. And by the time thoughout the country, and by the time thoughout the country was made in the United States. And befire those revolutions had quisted, we made the discovery of gold in California; and California's rich streams of metal quickened all the Crimean war and carried that on to 1856; and for ten years from the time that tariff was passed they had a seried in the passed they had a seried in t

to this we have had a protective tariff. IA voice—We will have it always.]

THE BLESSINGS OF PROTECTION.

Since 1861 this country has had the blessing of a protective tariff: and there has never been in ancient or modern bistory, on this hemisphere or the other, or on any continent or in the isless of the sea, a country that for twenty-eight years has been as prosperous as the United States of America. [Applause.] And now Mr. Cleveland, following the precedent of the Democratic Presidents that have broken down protective tariffs before, demands that the voters of the United States shall aid him in destroying a protective tariff now, and the question is submitted to you—to you, the voters of the United States, to you the voters of New York, to you in an especial destree the voters of the United States, to you the voters of New York, to you in an especial destree the voters of the built is Administration be has not the power to destroy the protective tariff in this country.

Now, my friends. I am running very hastily over a century's history of the tariff; and I say, without fear of contradiction by any one, that these things are deduced as indisputable conclusions: First that there has never been a protective tariff in this country that did not bring prosperity: second, that the protective tariff in this country that did not bring prosperity: second, that the protective tariff in this country that did not bring prosperity: second, that the protective tariff in this country has never been a protective tariff that they hound in existence. Mr. Cleveland denied when he ran in 1884 that the protective tariff was an issue, and Democratic party, nearly sixty years ago—there has never been a Democratic administration in power since that did not try to break down the protective tariff that they found in existence. Mr. Cleveland denied when he ran in 1884 that the protective tariff was an issue, and Democratic party should not in the least desree affect the tariff.

That pledge was given four years ago, and now, in the ye THE BLESSINGS OF PROTECTION.

shall maintain the same system that has wrought so powerfully in aid of the prosperity of every man in the land.

And that question, fellow citizens is remitted to you. On my return from Europe Handed in this city a month ago. I had the pleasure of making a brief speech then, and I said to the mighty best of laboring men in this country—of wage workers—that the decision of this question was with them. They can melinian protection by their votes, or they can maintain protection by their votes, lapping the protection of the protec

BLAINE LEAVES THE MEETING.

Mr. Blaine's conclusion was reached so soon that when he turned and picked up his overcost no one thought that he was through, and the crowd remained in an attitude of strained attention instead of rounding off his speech with applause. Chairman Humphreys and those on the speakers' stand were apparently also surprised and everything was bustle and confusion there for a moment. All crowded about Mr. Blaine, and the audience was left to itself for the time being. It was patient and still, too still, in fact, by contrast with the superabundance of noise while much of the peaking was going on. Mr. Humphreys remembered the meeting again pretty soon and introduced ex-Congressman John Finery. Mr. Blaine sat and listened to him for a while. The rumor stread that Mr. Blaine was to be heard again from one of the other stands. But this was a mistake. He was soon conducted to his carriage which was walting on the field just back of the main speaker's stand. As it was being driven out of the gate at the northwest corner of the ground it met a division of the parade and its accompanying crowd of spectators.

Mr. Blaine's horses frightened. BLAINE LEAVES THE MEETING.

MR. BLAINE'S HORSES PRIGHTENED. A squad of big Broadway policemen cleared a way for the carriage. The driver was a mere boy and the team a mettlesome one and excited by the noise and crowd. They were not under good control, and Policeman Dougherty was knocked down by them. The back of his head was cut, but he was not dangerously hurt.

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EX-CONGRESSMAN FINERTY'S SPEECH.

John Finerty of Chicago, who followed Mr.
Blaine, held the eyo of the audience as his
massive form towered above the rail, and
soon held their attention, too, with his Irish
eloquence. After modestly saying that he would
not follow masters of the question in discussing
the tariff issue, he paid some attention to it
saying. "No Democratic orator or editor can
gainsay that protection has been a guardian
antiel to this country." An interruption by the
vara-ters coming upon the field was greeted
eloessantly. "No man can speak against that,
Give the brass bands a chance."

His criticism of President Cleveland's position gave the orator a chance to refer to him
as "a man elevated to a position for which nature never intended him." He then went for
the accusers of the Grand Old Farty, who raise
against it the cry of know-Nothingism. He said
that Know-Nothingism never flourished
anywhere as it did south and west
of the Potomac and in Democratic cities.
In this connection he referred to Mayor Hewitt
as a specimen of an "old, moss-backed KnowNothing, who never learned anything and
never forgot anything:" but this was not responded to with any enthusiasm by the nudience, and the outlook of a Republican candidate against Hewitt is no more rosy than ever.

Mr. Finerty became impraient at last of the
brass band music, and half in earnest, called
on the police to stop, them. They dinn't stop
them, though, and the Chicago man's florid
eloquence continued the unequal conflict for a
full half hour.

Gov. Forakor came back to the grand stand
after ex-Congressman J. Finerty had finished
his speech. The crowd had grown cordial. He
said that he had hyt a word to say, and this is EX-CONGRESSMAN FINERTY'S SPEECH.

full half hour.

Gov. Foraker came back to the grand stand after ex-Congressman J. Finerty had finished his speech. The crowd had grown cordial. He said that he had but a word to say, and this is what he said: The Republican party saved the South as well as the North in 1861. Now they propose to do it again. Instead of saving with hullets, now they intend saving them with hallots. I believe the American laborer should have wages enough to support himself and live respectably. From what I have seen in New York I believe that we are going to vote to have their wages maintained."

Then A. W. Tenney, former District Attorney of Kings county, made a brice speech in a ringing voice. His theme was that the difference between \$2.50 a day and 75 cents a day exhibits the real difference between the two great parties.

The Rev. Dr. W. B. Derrick, the colored preacher, was next, and be seemed to interest the audience, though he straighed his voice in a

The Rev. Dr. W. B. Derrick, the colored preacher, was next, and he seemed to interest the audience, though he strained his voice in a vain effort to reach far into the crowd. He said that he stood as the representative of a people that got its rights through the Republican party, and that the question was still between the South and the North, the Mills bill being "a silent weapon to assassinate the industries and prosperity of the North."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

There were two other speakers stands beside the one which laced the seated and standing crowds on the grand stand and in front of it. But the crowd could not be got interested in them, and, as there was an energinous supply of speakers, the expedient was tried of starting them from different sides of the big stand. They got along uretly well, especially Capt. Stand of West Virginia, a Democrat of thirty years standing, who told how as a Confederate soldier he was surrounded by 100,000 comrades, all Democrats.

Micris Friedsam presided at the stand in the northeast corner of the grounds, and speaking was kept up there for some time. John F. Plummer, the prospective Mayoralty candidate of the Republicans, was heard here. The stand in the northwest corner was presided over by C. H. Becket of the Harlem Republican Club, Judge A. M. Morrison of Alizona was the principal speaker there, but the crowd didn't get over that way much and it was soon abandened. In fact, as far as oratory was condened. OTHER SPEAKERS.

THE JOURNEY FROM THE HOTEL.

14r. Blaine was the last of the speakers to be tall en from the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the hospit able Harlem committee. Col. Schaler, who looks not unlike Mr. Blaine, was the Harlemite who had the none of escorting the speaker of the evening. The party got away very quietly, and make just one comfortable carriage load. Mr. Blaine and Col. Schaler, Walker Blaine and Pat Ford composed it. Their downture was attended by a clowd. They cheered, of course, but the carriage got quickly away, and went up Fifth avenue and through the Park unnoticed, one among the many others. Nothing to make it known or coaspituous was done or permitted. Even the honor of so brilliant an escort as that of the Flambeau Club was declined.

The arrival at the Polo Grounds was equally quietly managed. The paraders outside had made so much noise and stir after sit of false alarms had made the crowd hard to sit; that Mr. Blaine and his party, with an escort of blue-coated policemen under Inspector Conlin. pushed through the outskirts of the throng, got around behind the platform, and even upon the battorm before many of the crowd even knew that he was on the ground.

Mr. Blaine Mightilly Pleased. THE JOURNEY FROM THE HOTEL.

MR. BLAINE MIGHTILY PLEASED.

Mr. Blaine arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from the Folo grounds at 10 oclock. In the carriage with him were his son Walker, Whitelaw Redd, and Patrick Ford. There was no demonstration at the hotel, as about overy Republican in town was up at the Polo grounds shivering through the other speeches.

Mr. Blaine spoke to a Sun reporter enthusiastically of the meeting at the grounds. He stid it was the largest audience that he had ever seen gathered for political or any other purposes. Speaking of the political situation, he said:

I said in Paris last December, when President Cieveland sent his message to Congress, that he could not be redjected. I see no reason to change that opinion." MR. BLAINE MIGHTILY PLEASED.

THE PARADE IN HARLEM. Farlem was astir and afoot right after sup-per last night to see the great parade through 125th atreet, the up-town Broadway. The people lined the whole course of the march. The parade wasn't altogether a howling suc-cess, and the premise of illuminated houses and dreworks along the route was very mea-grely juifilled.

cess, and the premise of illuminated houses and freworks along the route was very meagrely juililed.

The head of the column, preceded by a platon of mounted police, moved out of 130th street down Lenox avenue at 85 o'clock. That end of the show was all right. Major Charles Appleby, the Grand Marshal, was there on horseback with a couple of dozen sides and secretaries, all mounted. The Twenty-third Assembly District Republican Club followed. They turned out in force, all carrying torches on their white helmets, and dressed in a uniform of white coats with light blue stripes and blue trousers with white stripes.

The beat banner was that of the Suburban Club. They hore a tent inscribed: "This is the tent which Cleveland did not use during the war." The West Harsem Battery, the 'vy Club, the White Plains white and colored clubs, Buena Ridge Club, Kingsbridge Errolled Republicans, Protection Club of the Twenty-third district, Harrison and Morton Club of the Seventeenth district, Harrison and Morton Club of the Seventeenth district, Harrison and Morton Club of the Nineteenth district, Harrison and Morton Campaign Club, Manhattanville Club, Irish-American Anti-Cleveland and Protection Club, and the Army and Navy Veteran Association followed in the order given.

It took the procession twenty minutes only to pass the corner of Lenox avenue into 125th street, and notwithstanding the number of organizations which were represented there were not more than 3,500 represented there. Among the motoses on the transparencies were: Down with England American Wares for American Services.

The head of the procession got to the Pologrounds at 9:05. They entered under the to-

The head of the procession got to the Pologonals at 9:05. They entered under the to-

No Change in Coal Prices. PRILADELPHIA. Sept. 29.—The Lehigh and chaylkill Exchanges have decided not to increase the rice of seal for October.

centred in the wheat pit, which was held by an immense crowd, who shouted themselves hourse in their efforts to make themselves safe on the general deal. Those who were not immediately interested in the transactions in the wheat pit stood in little groups around discussing the situation and criticising "the old man's acts." It was said that, if he persisted in making the shorts settle at \$2, he would get shot, and that it was known that there were many who would not settle with him at all, but would leave it to the courts to decide whether they would be compelled to

pay his figures or not.

The dictator was not without his defenders. They insisted that he had given the boys every opportunitity to make themselves safe; that he had abstained from calling any margins on them, and if any of them went to him and told him they were really unable to settle, that would be the last heard of the deal. It was said, though, that whatever settlements were made would be at \$2.

In regard to the other futures the feeling at

the opening was very much as on yesterday. The tan of the bell was followed by a scramble in the pit, and first prices varied about he. on each option in the different parts of the pit.

The tan of the bell was followed by a scramble in the pit, and first prices varied about be, on each option in the different parts of the pit. The official figures gave the opening about I cent over last night—99% conts for October, 99%, or December, 100%, for May, Immediately after the first flurry the thought of the crowd seemed to be to make themselves aste in expectation of the collarse when the September deal would close later in the day. This feeling prevailed over thirty minutes, causing October to reach 98c., December, 98%, and 100%, About 10% the sentiment changed and prices began to climb again. At neon October and December had reached 102%. The feeling became stronger, and at 12:15 December, which appeared to be the centre of buil interest, touched 103—an advance of 4% cents over the price two hours belore.

Of course, the trading and the public were anxiously inquiring about September. The nominal price of 160 was posted upon the board. Sales of car loads to be delivered before 12 o'clock were reported in the pit in various prices from 125 to 145. Hutchinson bought one lot at 145, but when shorts approached him he deliberately demanded \$2 for September or cash wheat. Very little was done in Sentember to kive the trade any idea of the names of the remaining shorts, or how extensively a short interest remained to be carried.

At 12% P. M. Hutchinson rose, stretched himself, and started down stairs for circshments, leaving his brokers to hold the beards at \$2. During his absence of ten minutes prices kent on going up for every future. October went to 102, December touched 103%, and May cimbed to 103%. From these prices there was a temporary reaction of about half a cont twenty minutes before the close.

The close was of the most sensational character. In the last lew minutes December wheat, About this time Hutchinson's brokers stood on the edge of the pit facing the cash when coved around him. There was howling and barking by the younger memoers, clerks, and theres who climbed on the stops thack and re

His son. Chries L. Hutchinson, is still a His son. Chries a worth a million, and is Punk and of the leaver of Trude, and at the head of the rich Corn Exchange Hank. He is also a patron of art, and is Precident of the chicago Art Institute. But the old man doesn't believe in art. He even swerrs at art, as he swears at anything else. He was a much disgusted man when he heard that "Charley" had paid \$1,200 for a deture of three or four sheep by Rosa Bonbeur.

Like many of the successful business men of Chicago, Hutchinson came irom Now England. After leaving his bench in Lynn, Mass., he started a dry goods store, but was caught in the panic of 1857 and knocked out, with \$75,000 llabilities and small assets. He came immediately to Chicago and began speculating on the Board. In two vears he naid off his debt down East, and at the beginning of the war was tree from all embarrassment. Ever since he has been growing richer and richer. He has not been a bold speculator herotofore. He has a couled big dais and corners, and has made is trading. He is a scaline, and well knows the value of one-eighth of one per cent. multiplied by millions of bushels, quickly turned and on the right side of the ledger. He likes to jump in quick, and out at the first opportunity, showing a profit. He hates a loss-worse than a poor man does with his all at stake, and has been known to load up with a million of wheat and then close out on a decline of only an eighth.

He dabbles in real estate on the same plan. He will buy at tract of land for \$100,000, and sell it the next day for \$101,000, if he can get it. He made so much money out of the put-and-call business prohibited. For a violation of the rule the old man was suspended from the Board for ninety days.

Mir. Hutchinson is very secretive. It is said that one he voluntarily sent \$20,000 to a friend with the one he voluntarily sent \$20,000 to a friend with the one he wouther of him since Mr. Hutchinson here in the Century Cluik. In the four-story brown-stone maneric usa reressfrom he had

Not much of a flurrey in New York.

Things on the Produce Exchange were quiet enough yesterday morning at the opening of the wheat pit. The English cables were stronger, but the boys disin't care a copper for them. They wanted news from Chicago. They were especially interested in knowing whether "Old Hutch" would keep up stream, and incidentally if the cyclore was to come this way. When it became certain that "Old Hutch" intended to win his bet of \$30 that kentember would sell at \$2 on Saturday, things began to bell around the pit. But the Saturday half-holiday law closed the short before the shorts had an opportunity to cover. The rules forblid trading after hours, but the rules were not observed. The brokers crowded out into the corridors, and it was very positive by their rapid bidding for the December and May options that the tail of the cyclone had at last reached them. December was run up to and closed at \$1.07. The official closing figures for the option were \$1.05%. May climbed up to \$1.10% and closed at \$1.00%. The inst figures for the option on 'Change were \$1.00%.

BILLIAMS, BLACK & CO. PAIR OFF

They Will Probably Resume Business Tomorrow With a Slightly Impaired Capital. It appeared plainly enough yesterday that the cause of Williams, Black & Co.'s suspension was "Old Hutch's" slashing corner in September wheat in Chicago. The firm notified the Cotton, Produce, Coffee, Metal, and Petroleum Exchanges, to which they belonged.

Petroleum Exchanges, to which they belonged, late on Friday atternoon that they were unable to meet their obligations. No cause was assigned.

Yesterday morning at the opening of the markets there was apprehension that the firm had met with disastrus losses on the Produce, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges, and to calm things they announced that their wheat customers had been caught in "Old Hutch's" cyclone, and could not respond to the call for margins. It was authoritatively denied that ventures in South American mines were partly to blame. The firm took steps to close out all their contracts on the New York Exchanges. It was found that they were long of twenty beat loads, or 160,000 bushels of May wheat, and that there was a profit to their account of 130,000 on the transaction. The firm was short of December and loss on other big contracts of May, and these were taken off their hands by G. K. Clark, Logan, Cow's & Co., and Melntyre & Wardwell of the Produce Exchange, It was on the system known in speculative circles as "pairing off," and the same inclies were followed with the firm's contracts on the Cotton and Coffee Exchanges.

The firm announces that it will pay in full and probably resume to-morrow. The capital of the firm, which was estimated on Thursday to be \$1,000,000, however, will be much smaller. Mr. Black retired from the firm in 1885.

ALIVE ON TERRA FIRMA.

They were Not Prof. Myers's Aeronauts

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 20 .- Referring to a press despatch of last night stating that a silk balloon with its car deserted had been found on Cumberland Hill, near Providence, labelled 'Carl Myers, Mohawk, New York," and a pencilling pinned to the basket reading "Met our death in the clouds," Mme, Charlotte, who m de a balloon ascension here yesterday, says: "On the 26th inst, Leon A. Dare and Carlotta, wife of Carl Myers, were to have had a balloon race from Syracuse, and resterday Carlotta was to have made an ascension from Lockport. The name found on the last balloon is that of my manager, Carl Myers. I cannot believe that Carlotta or Dare are hurt, though they may be. Either one could have met death in the clouds, if they saw they were going to land in a bad place, either on land or water, and that death was certain, they would have had time to pencil something and then jump out. I have not heard anything in relation to the matter, which makes me think it can't be either of them, though it seems to be Carl Myers's balloon. Perhaps I have not been telegraphed for for fear I would be Irightened."

Carlotta made the ascension from Locknort. On the 26th inst. Leon A. Dare and Carlotta. Carlotta made the ascension from Lockport

Hutchinson offered \$2 for regular wheat, and four cars were sold to him at that price. How much ho sold at that figure duraugthe dayoniy himself and the shorts who were obliked to buy know, and they are slow to announce. When the closing bell atruck, the floor, crowded as it was by an unusual attendance, presented a scene more resembling an excited upon and made another ascension to-day. Monave, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The despatch printed in both than an assembling of cool-headed business men. Young Bloom, Henry Parker, and others started up some ill-feeling by offering cash wheat at \$1.15. P. B. Weare shouted that he would take 2.000.000 bushels at that price. Nothing of importance was accomplished, it was fifteen minutes before the foor and the galleries were emptited of the excited crowds, and thus ended the big September wheat deal.

The Man Berind The Conner.

The man who is responsible for the big corner in wheat is one of the quainters on the Chicago Donrd of Trade. He is worth a round \$1.09.000. His name is Denjamin P. Hutchinson, but nobody thinks of calling him anything look and a sprightly step, although he is over 60 years old. He is tall, broad-shoul-dered, and staiwart; plain, and should he market with the shabblest speculator on the open Board. In the summer time he wears an old brown straw hat. This he exchanges when the frost comes for a big somberor, rusty and dusty. Sometimes he refuses to take his hat off in places where the usages of society call for bared leads, and it is even alloced that he usually uses his big hat for a nighteap.

His son, Charles L. Hutchinson, is still a young man. He is worth a million, and is heat of carloty and interesting that the son of the plantance in the son of the plantance in the sum of the late of the second of the

to patch up the balloon, and this may be the one found.

LOCKPORT. Sept. 29.—Regarding the despatch from Providence about the balloon found there labelled "Carl Meyer, Mohawk. N. Y.," and the story sent out from Pough keepsie by Mme. Charlotte one of Prof. Meyer's aeronauts, that gentleman, who is in this city, said to your correspondent to-night:

"As regards the salety of my wife, of course you know she was here yesterday and made an ascension, and will do the same this afternoon. The balloon cannot belong to me, for I have not lost one. Since Mme. Charlotte is safe at Poughkeepsie, as the despatch says, I

The balloon cannot belong to me, for I have not lost one. Since Mme, Charlotte is safe at Poughkeepsie, as the despatch says, I know that Leon Dare is also safe and sound. Mr. Dare and my wife, known as Charlotte, made an ascension at Syracuse in two balloons, but it terminated successfully. Dare lost a balloon on July 4 at Willimantic, Conn., but the balloon was Jound between Providence and Newport. This had a trapeze and sand bags attached, and many thought that a basket had been lost from it. I have sold a number of balloons, but cannot for the life of me surmise who this balloon bearing my name could belong to. I think some one must have solned the paper on the balloon when found, so as to make a sensation."

TOADSTOOLS FOR MUSHROOMS.

Mrs. Grady Dead and Two Other Perso Very Ill-Mr. Grady's Escape. BAYPORT, Sept. 29 .- Mrs. John Grady. whose husband keeps the Crescent Hall House, near Sayville, L. I., died last night after eating tondstools which she had gathered near William K. Vanderbilt's place at Oakdale, mistaking them for mushrooms. Mr. Grady himself had a narrow escape from death. His self had a narrow escape from death. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Fieler, and his wife's mother, Mrs. Fuller, are both very ill at Crescent Hall from the same cause. Mr. Grady after one mouthful, refused to eat any more, saying that they had a woody taste. He also forbade the children to eat them, and thus sayed their lives.

Mrs. Grady laughed at her husband's warning and made a hearty meal. That night both she and her husband were seized with pains. Mrs. Siegler and Mrs. Fuller, who are sparingly after Mr. Grady's warning, will probably recover. Mr. Grady's warning, will probably recover. Mr. Grady's maning will probably recover. Mr. Grady's maning will probably recover. Mr. Grady's warning. cover. Mr. Grady co tationy in the war.

A Victim of Wednesday's Storm. Boston, Sept. 29.-Last Wednesday's great storm had another victim aside from those who went down with their ship along the coast. A junkman, named Schroeder, who lives in North Cambridge, died yesterday from the effects of exposure in the woods at Winchester. On Thesda, while driving through the woods, he was thrown from his team, and in failing his nead struck against a stone, party stunning him. He was impred so severely that he was unable to rise. There he are exposed to the terrife rain storm of Tuesday and Wednesday, ath found by a woman on the afternoon of Thursday. His old horse and a large New oundland dog stood by him from the time of the accident until he was found. Mr. Schroeder was taken home on Thursday night, and recovered consciousness long enough to tell of the accident and the terrible ordeal of the storm. His last words were of his faithful dog, which sat by his head through it all. lives in North Cambridge, died yesterday from

The Merry Little Village Maiden in Adonis The Merry Little Village Maiden in Adonis. The pretty young laify who has danced and sung herself into the hearts of the New York theatregoers is possensed of a strong will and a clear conscience; at least so the programme says. Harry Dixey is also passessed of these two very excellent qualities, although his last name is Marble. The great question that is actuating the American public at passent is flow can waget clear consciences and strong wills? To have a strong will, it is necessary to have a good digestion; and to have the latter, the most simple and cheapest way is to take en dimes and go to the nearest drug store and buy a bottle of Paxine and take it according to directions.—Ado.

NO TRACE OF FOSTER YET.

Detectives Watching for Him, and the Sheriff in His Bayport House. Mr. Horace E. Deming, the lawyer for the Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund trustees went to Woodstock, Conn., on Friday evening to spend Sunday with his family. Defore leaving. Judge O'Brien granted his application for attachments on all of Foster's property, and a civil suit for \$200,000 was begun. It was the evidence of a faint hope that the trustees will get back some of the \$193,000 secured from the

fund on the forged mortgages.

It is now quite certain that the fund will have to stand the loss. But the trustees do not fee disposed to pay any gratuity to Fester's beirs if he should shoot himself. When he left town he was a member of the Gratuity Fund, and in case of his death \$7.750 would have been due to the heirs. At least they could have fought for the amount in the courts. The Board of Managers thought of this, and at a meeting in the alternoon prepared the evidence that will expel Foster from the Exchange to-roorrow.

Managers thought of this, and at a meeting in the atternoon prepared the evidence that will expel Fester from the Exchange to-roorrow.

There have been reports to the effect that Mr. Deming had determined to keen back the names on the florged orders on the theory that Foster had a con ederate. The trustees, particularly Mr. Munn, said vesterday that there was no truth in such a declaration. Mr. Munn added that the names on the bonds and mortgages were mythical and of ro-consequence at all. The policy of refusing them for publication was still adhered to. The assurance was given, however, that there are no more forged mortgages in the Produce Exchange's pile. All have been examined and proven. There are no more than fourtiers.

Poster's wheren bouts are not known. Some said he had field to Mexico and others to Canada. One or two thought they had seen him at the Grand Central station on Wednesday at dusk. The impression of others was that Foster was not far oil. Bob Pinkerton has telegraphed a description of him all over the continent, and his men are on the lookout from the Guif to Hudson's Lay. All the ocean steamships sailing yesterday were watched.

At the Celamoid Bunk vesterday it was said that the report that Forger Foster had obtained \$5,000 there before his highly was uctrue. The report probably arose, they said, from the known fact that his brother, John S. Foster, was a director in the Columbia Bank. He is also President of the Forty-second Street Railroad Company. The forger, they said, had no dealings with the hank.

Mr. Thomas F. Wentworth, Foster's partner, insists that the girl mentioned in the papers is really Foster's adonted daughter. He says the records of the Court of Common Pleas will prove this. Mr. Wentworth has seen the girl since his partner's flight, but he refuses to tell where she is. He says she is with friends in New York. It was intimated yester-day that Bob Pinkerton will compel hir Wentworth to tell where the girl is in the hope of cetting additional clues of Foster. The girl, Mr

govine.

An attachment has been granted by Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court against the property of Fosser in a suit brought by the Exchange to recover \$20,000, which Fos ter propuled through his scheme of fraudule at mortunest fraudule at

change to recover \$20,000, which Foster procured through his scheme of fraudule at mortgazes.

Baypout, Sept. 29.—Deputy Sheriff Boddy of
Patchogue arrived here this morning and went
to Foster's house. Mrs. Crawford, this housekeeper, refused to let him enter at first, but he
pushed his way past her. Sheriff Petty of Suffolk county visited the house in the afternoon
and instructed Deputy Boddy to remain in
possession until further orders. The Sheriff is
in possession by virtue of a warrant of attachment obtained from the Supreme Court by the
New York Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund
trustess.

A young lady answering in every way the description given of Foster's alleged niece arrived
here by the 5:47 train this siternoon. She was
accompanied by a young woman seemingly
about 25 years of age. They were excorted by
a fine-looking man, who were a heavy black
moustache, and answered very well the description given of W. A. Foster, Jr., himself.
The three entered a stage and were driven to
the Foster place. No one about the place
would say who these persons are, and the
Pinkerton men said that they were Foster, his
niece, and a companion. It is said, however,
that the second lady is his wite.

sick, that there are no funds to pay the ex-penses, and that the liabilities already amount to \$400. In conclusion, he says that unless a special effort is made to sustain it the district

must go under.

The district includes as members a large proportion of the Knights of Labor, iron and steel workers in different parts of the country, the largest representation being in Pittsburgh and Chicago. The total membership is between 25,000 and 30,000.

An Effgy of Brodle Jumps the Poughkeep-

POUGHREEPSIE, Sept. 29 .- It having been innounced several days ago that Steve Brodie would jump from the top cord of the Pough-keepsie Bridge to-day, a number of persons were on the lookout for him. Under orders special watchmen patrolled the bridge to prevent any stranger coming on it from either shote. Soon atter 4 P. M. a small boat was rowed under the span from the we st shore and a few minutes later at the figure of a ruan was seen to shoot downward from the top of the bridge, feet foremost. This caused a rush of small boats to the spot and men along the river were certain that Brodie had made the jump. The figure was an effigy, with trousers less filled with stones. It was prepared by a man on the bridge. would jump from the top cord of the Pough-

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 29 .- After the races on WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 29.—After the races on Friday afternoon, Peter O'Harte, Thomas Birmingham. John Haley, Charles Sutton, and Dennis O'Neil went into the saloon of Charles Matthews, in Railread avenue. They got into a quarrai with Edward Lonnoly, the livery stable keeper and undertaker of Youkers and Alerman kane of the Fourth Ward of the same city, whom they assaulted. They trampled on the Alerman after he was down, and broke his right, leg below the knee in two places. It is said he may not recover from his injuries.

Trying Notan for His Life.

SOMERVILLE, Sept. 29.-In the trial to-day of Maurice Noisn, for the murder of old Mr. Race, the badly confused. An attempt to introduce evalence on the theory that the person Solan said he saw going from Race's barn the morning of the murder was line was THE DEMOCRATIC DOLLARS.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE PEOPLE COMING IN AT HEADQUARTERS.

The Sums are not Large, but They Represent Honest Wishes for Success-Tidlags From Iowa-The Dollar-n-day Story.

The regular routine business at the National Headquarters was resumed yesterday, the meetings and conferences of the Campaign Committee being over. Senator Gorman went South on the Washington limited express yesterday afternoon, but will return early

The Treasurer's mail was the largest of any morning since the appeal to the popular purse was made. The amounts were, as usual, small in the individual subscriptions, though the gratifying proportion of workingmen's dollars continued. The aggregate of a day's receipts does not equal the expenses for the same time, but the wide range of localities and people from whom the contributions come is a valu-able indication of political strength. These sentences are from yesterday's mall:

able indication of political strength. These sentonces are from yesterday's mail:

From a New York lady, \$100
Prom a New York banker, \$100
Pakena, \$50.—"Trusing that you and your colleagues with the county of the control of the con

ary "Fristol, Pa., 500..."We are in tretty good shape, not withstanding very heavy 'fat-frying going on here on the other aids.

Anomia. Conn., \$1..."A drummer's mite." the other side."

Ansonia Conn., £1—"A drummer's mite."

The Hon, F. W. Lehman of Des Moines, Iowa, one of the best-known Democrats of the State, who was one of the Committee on Besolutions, called at the National Headquasters yesterday and said: "In Iowa the Republican vote has been growing less since 1882, both absolutely and relatively. One thing may be stated as a certainty, and that is that the Republican majority, if there is one this full, will be the last lowa will ever give in a Presidential election."

Edwin F. Gould, Secretary of District Assembly 106 of the Knights of Labor of Indianapolis, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Gould is the suther of the charges against Gen. Harrison that as Chairman of a conference committee, he said to the strikers that "one dollar per day was enough for any work ingman, and that were he authorized he would force them to return to work, even by the point of the bayonet." Mr. Gould is here to make a two weeks canvass, and he will speak in the principal cities.

The Young Men's Independent Democratis Clab of the Thirteenth Assembly district will hold a ratification and mass meeting on Monday evening at 337 West Twenty-sixth street. These are the officers of the club: President, James Esegan: Vice-President, Thomas Murphy: Treasurer, M. Gilisepie: Pinancial Secretary, James Elliott: Recording Secretary, John Sparks; Seg-

Wrangiers' Democratic Campaign Club of the Twenty-third Assembly district: Chief Wrangier, William F. Guilfoyle: Limited Wrangier, Thomas Moore: Recerd-ing Wrangier, John J. McCarthy; Financial Wrangier, John McCaffrey; Orderly Wrangier, John H. Mellish. The Executive Committee is composed of Gustave Schwab John Lucas James P. McGovern, William Nicola gand John H. Mellish. Meetings are held every Friday

Kew York Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund trustees.

A young lady answering in every way the description given of Foster's alleged niece arrived here by the 5:47 train this siterneam. She was accompanied by a young woman seemingly about 25 years of age. They were escorted by a fine-looking man, who were a heavy black moustache, and answered very well the description given of W. A. Foster, Jr., himself. The three entered a stage and were driven to the Foster place. No one about the place would say who these persons are, and the Pinkerton men said that they were Foster, his nicee, and a companion. It is said, however, that the gentleman who accompanied Miss Lulu is Foster's brother-in-law, a Dr. Dodd, and that the second lady is his wife.

KNIGHTS IN TROUBLE.

The Iron and Steel Workers' Assembly in a Very Bad Way.

Pittisburgh, Sept. 29.—The Iron and Steel Workers' National District Assembly of the Knights of Labor is bankrupt and in danger of disruption. The Trades Journal publishes a circular from National Secretary Lewis, who says National Master Workman Conkling is sick, that there are no funds to pay the expenses and that the libbilities aiready amount of the Fepablican and Small Schwarz, the first of the Board of Aldermen. Coroner Ferd Levy, Schwarz and that the second lady is his wife.

**An meeting for the Executive Committee of the New York State Cleveland League and creative for the Sub-Treasury on Oct. 8 in a body, precise by a fail and of music. The following genilement of the New York State Cleveland League, and creative for the New York State Cleveland League, and creative for the New York State Cleveland League, and creative for the New York State Cleveland League, and creative for the New York State Cleveland League, and creative for the New York State Cleveland League, and creative for the New York State Cleveland League, and creative for the New York State Cleveland League, and creative for the New York State Cleveland League, and creative for the New York State Cleveland League, and creative

for the Hepublicans and some one of equal prominence and distinction for the Democrats.

The circle bandania reception and garden party of the Colored Bandania Club of the Twenty third Assembly district will be held in Sulzer's thateim. River Park on Thursday evening, Oct. 4. A presentation of bandanias in the of the features.

In the features, the control of Cranford. N. J. will hold a grand ratification meeting and raily so-morrow evening. Nr. Edward Beadle will preside, and the Hon. Allan L. Robertont, William M. Dougherty, and Edward Jerdan will speak.

The Henry D. Purroy campaign clubs of the Fifteenth Assembly district had a banner raising on Friday night at Thirty-nint street and Eighth avenue.

At the meeting of the Old Reliable Cleveland and Thurman Club of the Twentieth Assembly many William H. Hernding, and others. The Democratic State ticket, with D. B. Hill for Governor at its head, was unanimously endorsed.

Hernding, and others. The Democratic State ticket, with D. B. Hill for Governor at its head, was unanimously endorsed.

Purroyites Get Their Pole and Banner | Back.

Treasurer Lawrence G. O'Brien of the Purroy Central Association, 30 Fifth avenue, vesterday ad-dressed a letter to Commissioner Newton of the Board of Public Works and John Richardson of the Barean of Incumbrances protesting against the ramovas of the pole and Cleveland and Thurman bauner in front of the pole and Cleveland and Thurman Damper in troit of the Furroy headquarters and complaining of partiality. A check for \$20,00 the cost of removal, was enclosed. Treasurer O'Brien added that all legal rights which the association may have against Commissioner Newtone Supermiendent Richardson, and the city of New York Were received. were reserved.
On r-colp of the check the pole and banner were de-livered at the Corporation yard to the Purroy Associa-tion's representative.

Republican nominations for members of Assembly in Eric county were made yesterday as follows: First district, Dr. E. T. Dorland; become district. Henry J. Kreinheder. Third district, Leroy Andrus; Fourth district, C. riscopher Smith The Prohibitionsists of the Second district of Orange county yesterday nominated Adien Ridgeway of Middletown for member of Assembly.

Judgen Sheidon was nominated yesterday for member of Assembly by the Republicans of the First district of Monroe county.

The Oxford Furnace Murder. BELVIDERE. N. J., Sept. 29.-The Coroner's jury in the Oxford furnace murder case held Michael Jemma, a llungarian, to-day for the murder of Michael Bullenshire on Wednesday night. Evidence damaging to the private was given. Nichois has been dis-charged. The murdered man will be buried to-day.

Ayer's Pills

Are admirably adapted for family use. They are compounded of the best vegetable aperients, contain no calomel, and are sugarcoated. They may be given to children without fear of ill effects.

"Having long used Ayer's Pills, with good results, I fully indorse them for the purposes for which they are recommended."—Dr. T. Conners. Centre Bridge, Pa. Centre Bridge, Pa.
Randolph Morse, Lynchburg, Va., certifies: "I
liave never found anything equal to Ayer's Pills
for keeping the stomach, bowels, and liver in
good working order."
"For eight years I was afflicted with constipa-

tion, which at last became so but that the doc-tors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now i

J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa., says: "I can recomment Ayer's Pills, having long proved their value as a cathactic for myself and family." S. L. Loughbridge, Bryan, Tex., writes: "After remedy for the large number of allments caused by decamements of the liver, peculiar to mais rial localities, simple justice prompts me to ex-press to you my high appreciation of the merits of Ayer's Pills for this class of disorders." "I suffered from indigest on for years, and was unable to find a cure until I becan to take

Aver's Pills

The Best

Remedy for Stomach-, Bowel-, or Liver-Complaint, is Ayer's Pills. They are sold everywhere, recommended by leading phy-sicians, and are the best known and most popular pills in the market.

A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va., says: "Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right

Mrs. M. L. Coder, P. M., Idaho Ter., ce./tifies:

James Quinn, 90 Middle at., Hartford, Conn., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pilts for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable

Family Medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles and have always found them a prompt cure for

and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I all that tried Ayer's Pills, and deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night before retiring. I could not be without them."—
G. W. Howman, he East Main at., Carlisle, Pa.

"I was troubled with indication, as institute." "I was troubled with indigestion, to stipation, and headache, for years. A low boxes u. Ayers

Fills, which have given me effectual relief."— benefited me wonderfully so that my health is perfect."—W. H. Strout, Meadville, Pa. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. | Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Modicion